

Case 3004**LORISIDAE Gray, 1821 and GALAGIDAE Gray, 1825 (Mammalia, Primates): proposed conservation as the correct original spellings**

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the family names LORISIDAE Gray, 1821 and GALAGIDAE Gray, 1825 which are in use for two groups of prosimian primates, the lorises of Asia, East Indies and Africa, and the bushbabies of Africa. The families are based on the genera *Loris* and *Galago*, both of E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1796), and were first published as LORIDAE and GALAGONINA.

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; Mammalia; Primates; LORISIDAE; LORIDAE; GALAGIDAE; GALAGONIDAE; lorises; bushbabies; Asia; East Indies; Africa.

1. Since Gregory's (1915) classification of Primates the subfamily names LORISINAE and GALAGINAE, based on the genera *Loris* and *Galago*, both of E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1796, pp. 48 and 49 respectively), have been widely used. Among the major works employing either or both of these names are Gregory (1922), Hollister (1924), Allen (1939), Pocock (1939), Chasen (1940), Hill (1953), Simpson (1965, 1967), Walker (1970, 1974), Kingdon (1971), Bearder & Doyle (1974), Charles-Dominique (1974), Groves (1974), Marechal, Goffart, Reznik & Gerebtzoo (1976), McArdle (1978), Schwartz & Tattersall (1985), MacPhee & Jacobs (1986), Masters (1988), Zimmermann (1988), Zimmermann, Bearder, Doyle & Andersson (1988), Gebo (1989), Schwartz (1992), Crovella, Masters & Rumpler (1994), Masters et al. (1994), Schwartz & Beutel (1995). Texts and works of reference in wide current use

that use these names include Simpson (1945), Szalay & Delson (1979), Simons (1982), Anderson & Jones (1984), Fleagle (1988) and Martin (1990). The names have also been used for families, LORISIDAE and GALAGIDAE.

2. Recently, Jenkins (1987, p. 1) pointed out that since both *Loris* and *Galago* are neither Latin nor Greek names, the nomenclatural stem is that determined by the author who established the family-group name (Article 29b(ii) of the Code). Thus, in making available the family name LORIDAE and the tribe name GALAGONINA, Gray (1821, p. 298) and (1825, p. 338) respectively determined the stems as 'Lor-' and 'Galagon-'.

3. Use of family-group names based on the stems 'Lor-' and 'Galagon-' has been very uncommon. Only Mivart (1864) used GALAGININAE (sic) for the bushbabies and Corbet & Hill (1992) used LORIDAE for the lorises. The names LORISINAE and GALAGINAE were both first used by Flower & Lydekker (1891, pp. 691 and 689 respectively). Simpson (1945, p. 62, footnote) recorded that 'Many authors use 'Loridae' for the family and 'Lorisinae' for the subfamily, which is inconsistent'. He incorrectly stated the generic name stem to be 'Loris-' and retained the '-is' in the family-group names.

4. An application for the conservation of the generic name *Loris* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796 by Gentry, Groves, Jenkins & Hill was published in BZN 51: 332-335 (December 1994). These authors have proposed that *Loris*, and the name of its type species *Lemur tardigradus* Linnaeus, 1758, which refers to the slender loris from Sri Lanka and southern India, be placed on Official Lists, and that *Tardigradus* Boddaert, 1785, a virtually unused senior synonym of *Loris*, should be suppressed. The outcome of that case will not affect the current application since a family-group name based on *Loris* will remain valid independently of the validity of *Loris* itself. The type species by monotypy of *Galago* is *G. senegalensis* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796, the bushbaby from Senegal, Ethiopia, Angola and South Africa.

5. The names LORIDAE and GALAGONIDAE are formally correct but have been very rarely used. To introduce now these names in place of the virtually universally used LORISIDAE and GALAGIDAE would result in confusion and would not be in accord with the Code, which urges stability in nomenclature.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to rule that for the purposes of Article 29 the stems of the following generic names are as shown:
 - (a) *Loris* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796: the stem is LORIS-;
 - (b) *Galago* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796: the stem is GALAG-;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Galago* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796 (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Galago senegalensis* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *senegalensis* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796, as published in the binomen *Galago senegalensis* (specific name of the type species of *Galago* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796);
- (4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) LORISIDAE Gray, 1821, type genus *Loris* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796;
 - (b) GALAGIDAE Gray, 1825, type genus *Galago* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796;

- (5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the following names:
- (a) LORIDAE Gray, 1821 (spelling emended to LORISIDAE by the ruling in (1)(a) above);
- (b) GALAGONINA Gray, 1825 (spelling emended to GALAGIDAE by the ruling in (1)(b) above).

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